

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A light emitting device comprising:

an insulating film over a substrate having a metallic surface;

a light emitting element on the insulating film;

5 said light emitting element including:

an anode;

a cathode;

an EL material interposed between the anode and the cathode.

2. A light emitting device comprising:

10 an insulating film over a substrate having a metallic surface;

a light emitting element on the insulating film;

said light emitting element including:

an anode;

a cathode;

15 an EL material interposed between the anode and the cathode,

wherein a light shielding film is formed in contact with the cathode, or  
the light shielding film is formed through an insulating film or a conductive film.

3. A device according to claim 1,

20 wherein the substrate having the metallic surface is a heat resistive  
metallic substrate.

4. A device according to claim 3,

wherein a thickness of the heat resistive metallic substrate is in a range  
of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

5. A device according to claim 1,  
wherein a maximum surface roughness (Rmax) of the substrate is equal to or less than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

6. A device according to claim 1,  
5 wherein a radius of curvature of convex portions existing on a surface of the substrate is equal to or greater than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

7. A device according to claim 1,  
wherein the light emitting device is one selected from the group consisting of a video camera, a digital camera, a goggle-type display, a navigation  
10 system for vehicles, a personal computer, and a portable information terminal.

8. A method of manufacturing a light emitting device, said method comprising the steps of:

bending edge portions of a substrate having a metallic surface;  
fixing the substrate to a substrate holder;  
15 forming an insulating film over the substrate having the metallic surface;  
forming a light emitting element on the insulating film; and  
separating the substrate from the substrate holder.

9. A method according to claim 8,  
20 wherein the fixing step is performed within a vacuum.

10. A method according to claim 8,  
wherein the fixing step is performed at a temperature in a range of room

temperature to 400°C.

11. A method according to claim 8,  
wherein edge portions of the substrate holder have curvature.

12. A method according to claim 8,  
5 wherein the substrate holder has a same thermal expansion coefficient  
as the substrate having the metallic surface.

13. A method according to claim 8,  
wherein the substrate having the metallic surface is a heat resistive  
metallic substrate.

14. A method according to claim 8,  
10 wherein a thickness of the heat resistant metallic substrate is in a range  
of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

15. A method according to claim 8,  
wherein the substrate holder comprises one selected from the group  
15 consisting of stainless steel, ceramic and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ .

16. A method according to claim 8,  
wherein the substrate holder has a thickness in a range of 500  $\mu\text{m}$  to  
1000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

17. A device according to claim 2,  
20 wherein the substrate having the metallic surface is a heat resistive

metallic substrate.

18. A device according to claim 17,  
wherein a thickness of the heat resistive metallic substrate is in a range  
of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

5 19. A device according to claim 2,  
wherein a maximum surface roughness ( $R_{\text{max}}$ ) of the substrate is equal  
to or less than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

20. A device according to claim 2,  
wherein a radius of curvature of convex portions existing on a surface of  
10 the substrate is equal to or greater than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

21. A device according to claim 2,  
wherein the light emitting device is one selected from the group  
consisting of a video camera, a digital camera, a goggle-type display, a navigation  
system for vehicles, a personal computer, and a portable information terminal.